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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,384	11/12/2003	Adolfo Roberto Teixeira Gomes	9024.1013	6370
21831 7590 08/13/2007 WOLF BLOCK SCHORR AND SOLIS-COHEN LLP 250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10177			EXAMINER NGUYEN, ALLEN H	
			ART UNIT 2625	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/706,384	Applicant(s) GOMES, ADOLFO ROBERTO TEIXEIRA	
	Examiner Allen H. Nguyen	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lynch (US 5,852,977) in view of Simpson et al. (US 2003/0081242).

Regarding claim 1, Lynch '977 discloses a self-service banking machine (a self service financial terminal 10, fig. 1), comprising:

a main printer (20, fig. 1) capable of receiving commands to print user-requested material (i.e., the user can request, via the keypad 14, a document such as a cheque to be printed; see col. 1, lines 42-43);

Lynch '977 does not explicitly show a spare printer having substantially the same capabilities as said main printer and being activated to print the user-requested material when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches a spare printer (an "alternate"/spare printer 108, page 2, paragraph [0025], fig. 1A) having substantially the same capabilities as said main printer (a "primary" printer 106, page 2, paragraph

[0025]) and being activated to print the user-requested material when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material (an indicator that the processing of the PP print job has been interrupted by a walk-up user, page 4, paragraph [0076], fig. 4B, Step 426).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 2, Lynch '977 discloses the self-service banking machine (a self service financial terminal 10, fig. 1), further comprising:

- a user interface (12, fig. 1) for receiving commands from a user causing printing of material related to a banking transaction being performed by the user at the machine (a document such as a cheque to be printed, col. 1, lines 42-43);

- a processor (Processor 42, fig. 3) embodying software coupled to said user interface (Display 12, fig. 3) for generating commands to said main printer (Printer 20, fig. 3),

Lynch '977 does not explicitly show said spare printer to print the material related to the banking transaction performed by the user at the machine and for activating said spare printer,

said main printer and said spare printer being coupled to said processor and receiving the commands to print material from said processor.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches said spare printer (an "alternate"/spare printer 108, page 2, paragraph [0025], fig. 1A) to print the material related to the banking transaction performed by the user at the machine and for activating said spare printer (the user is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate/spare printer, see Abstract),

said main printer (a "primary"/main printer 106, page 2, paragraph [0025]) and said spare printer (an "alternate"/spare printer 108, page 2, paragraph [0025], fig. 1A) being coupled to said processor (a processing unit 118, page 2, paragraph [0030], fig. 1A) and receiving the commands to print material from said processor (i.e., the processing unit 118 can retrieve and execute these two applications upon receiving an appropriate request from the user; see page 2, paragraph [0030]).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure

the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 3, Lynch '977 does not disclose the self-service banking machine, wherein said processor is arranged to initiate a communication of the inability of said main printer to print the user-requested material to a monitoring facility simultaneous with the activation of said spare printer to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches wherein said processor (a processing unit 118, page 2, paragraph [0030]) is arranged to initiate a communication of the inability of said main printer to print the user-requested material to a monitoring facility simultaneous with the activation of said spare printer to print the user-requested material (i.e., the first program further enables the computer to provide the user with an indication that document printing will be delayed due to intervention by a walk-up user. When such an event occurs, the user is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate / spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure

the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 4, Lynch '977 does not disclose the self-service banking machine, wherein said spare printer is activated by said processor only when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches wherein said spare printer is activated by said processor (the processing unit 118, page 2, paragraph [0030], fig. 1A) only when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material (i.e., if the printing of the document by the first printer is interrupted by a walk-up user, then providing the user with a selectable link referring to a printing service that enables the computer to print at least a portion of the document using a second printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 5, Lynch '977 discloses a self-service banking machine (a self service financial terminal 10, fig. 1), comprising:

a user interface (a display screen 12, fig. 1) for receiving commands from a user (the user can request, via the keypad 14, col. 1, line 42, fig. 1) causing printing of material related to a banking transaction being performed by the user at the machine (to print a financial document such as a cheque in accordance with instructions, see Abstract);

a processor embodying software coupled to said user interface for generating commands to print the material related to the banking transaction performed by the user (i.e., a processor for controlling the first printer mechanism to print information onto a sheet which has been transported from the container to the first printer mechanism in response to inputs received from the customer via the input device requesting that a valuable document be produced and delivered to the customer; see col. 2, lines 45-55, fig. 3);

a main printer coupled to said processor and receiving commands to print material from said processor (i.e., the processor 42 accepts information from the keypad 14 and from the card reader 44, communicates with the authorization center, and provides suitable messages on the display 12; see col. 2, lines 10-15, fig. 3);

Lynch '977 does not explicitly show a spare printer coupled to said processor and having substantially the same capabilities as said main printer, said processor being arranged to activate said spare printer to print the user-requested material when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches a spare printer (an "alternate"/spare printer 108, page 2, paragraph [0025]) coupled to said processor (118, fig. 1A) and having substantially the same capabilities as said main printer (a "primary" printer 106, page 2, paragraph [0025]), said processor being arranged to activate said spare printer to print the user-requested material when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material (i.e., the first program further enables the computer to provide the user with an indication that document printing will be delayed due to intervention by a walk-up user. When such an event occurs, the user is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate / spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 6, Lynch '977 does not disclose the self-service banking machine, wherein said processor is arranged to initiate a communication of the inability of said main printer to print the user-requested material to a monitoring facility

simultaneous with the activation of said spare printer to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches wherein said processor (a processing unit 118, page 2, paragraph [0030]) is arranged to initiate a communication of the inability of said main printer to print the user-requested material to a monitoring facility simultaneous with the activation of said spare printer to print the user-requested material (i.e., the first program further enables the computer to provide the user with an indication that document printing will be delayed due to intervention by a walk-up user. When such an event occurs, the user is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate / spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 7, Lynch '977 does not disclose the self-service machine, wherein said processor is arranged to activate said spare printer to print the user-

requested material when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches wherein said processor (118, fig. 1A) is arranged to activate said spare printer to print the user-requested material when said main printer is unable to print the user-requested material (i.e., if the printing of the document by the first/main printer is interrupted by a walk-up user, then providing the user with a selectable link referring to a printing service that enables the computer to print at least a portion of the document using a second/spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 8, Lynch '977 discloses a method for operating a self-service banking machine (a self service financial terminal 10, fig. 1), comprising the steps of:

arranging a main printer (20, fig. 1) in the machine capable of receiving commands to print user-requested material (i.e., the user can request, via the keypad 14, a document such as a cheque to be printed; see col. 1, lines 42-43);

Lynch '977 does not explicitly show arranging a spare printer having substantially the same capabilities as the main printer in the machine;

determining if the main printer is unable to print user-requested material;

activating the spare printer to print the user-requested material when the main printer is unable to print the user-requested material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches arranging a spare printer (an "alternate"/spare printer 108, page 2, paragraph [0025], fig. 1A) having substantially the same capabilities as the main printer in the machine (the Alternate/spare Printer GUI may be similar to the Primary/main Printer GUI, page 5, paragraph [0090]);

determining if the main printer is unable to print user-requested material (an indicator that the processing of the PP print job has been interrupted by a walk-up user, page 4, paragraph [0076], fig. 4B, Step 426);

activating the spare printer to print the user-requested material when the main printer is unable to print the user-requested material (i.e., the first program further enables the computer to provide the user with an indication that document printing will be delayed due to intervention by a walk-up user. When such an event occurs, the user

is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate / spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 9, Lynch '977 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

providing a user interface (12, fig. 1) on the machine (a self service financial terminal 10, fig. 1) for receiving commands from a user causing printing of material related to a banking transaction being performed by the user at the machine (a document such as a cheque to be printed, col. 1, lines 42-43);

directing commands from the processor (processor 42, fig. 3) to the main printer (printer 20, fig. 3) to print the material related to the banking transaction performed by the user at the machine (a printer 20 to print a financial document, col. 1, line 21);

Lynch '977 does not explicitly show coupling a processor embodying software to the user interface, to the main printer and to the spare printer; and to activate the spare

printer to print the material related to the banking transaction performed by the user at the machine when the main printer is unable to print the material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches coupling a processor (i.e., the processing unit 118 can retrieve and execute these two applications upon receiving an appropriate request from the user; see 2, paragraph [0030]) embodying software to the user interface (116, fig. 1A), to the main printer (a "primary"/main printer 106, page 2, paragraph [0025]) and to the spare printer (an "alternate"/spare printer 108, page 2, paragraph [0025], fig. 1A); and to activate the spare printer to print the material related to the banking transaction performed by the user at the machine when the main printer is unable to print the material (i.e., the first program further enables the computer to provide the user with an indication that document printing will be delayed due to intervention by a walk-up user. When such an event occurs, the user is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate / spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 10, Lynch '977 does not explicitly show the method, further comprising the step of notifying a monitoring facility when the main printer is unable to print the material.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches the method, further comprising the step of notifying a monitoring facility when the main printer is unable to print the material (an indicator that the processing of the Primary/main Printer print job has been interrupted by a walk-up user, page 4, paragraph [0076], fig. 4B, Step 426).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Regarding claim 11, Lynch '977 does not disclose the method, wherein the monitoring facility is notified simultaneous with the activation of the spare printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Simpson '242. In particular, Simpson '242 teaches the method, wherein the monitoring facility is notified simultaneous with the activation of the spare printer (i.e., the first program further enables the computer to provide the user with an

indication that document printing will be delayed due to intervention by a walk-up user. When such an event occurs, the user is given the option to print his/her document using the alternate / spare printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the system of Lynch '977 and then given the well-established teaching of Simpson '242, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lynch '977 as taught by Simpson '242 because a particular known technique was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art and would ensure the printing service for enabling the computer to use a second printer to print the document (see Simpson, page 6, lines 5-8).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Estes (US 6,508,398) discloses atm enhancement system.

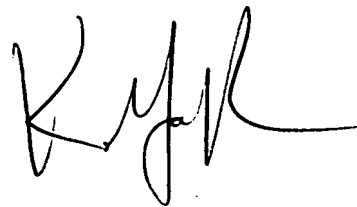
Simpson et al. (US 2003/0055874) discloses system for automatically recognizing devices connected in a distributed processing environment.

Tanaka (US 2001/0024294) discloses print service, order acceptance method, and cooperation system and method.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:00 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571)-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Poon', with a stylized, flowing script.

KING Y. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

08/07/07